

# The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.  
OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, 1913.

## THE WEATHER

Tonight generally fair and slightly colder; Wednesday, fair.



The columns of the Standard are 21 inches long, just one inch longer than any other daily paper published in Utah, that means the Standard gives 7 inches more reading matter on each page daily, or 56 inches more on each 8 page issue daily. Is that worth 10 cents a month? Subscribe for the Standard, only 75 cents a month.

## DISCUSS MEXICO AND NAVAL POLICY

President and Entire Cabinet in Consultation Over the Mexican Situation.

## U. S. NAVAL POLICY

Both Wilson and Secretary Daniels Favor Three Battleship Program.

Washington, Oct. 14.—President Wilson and his entire cabinet discussed the Mexican situation and the naval policy of the United States today at the first cabinet meeting since last June.

While the first object of the cabinet meeting had been to take up a three-battleship building program to put the United States back in the place it occupied among naval powers before the last congress cut the plans to one ship, the despatch of a German warship to Mexican waters and the possibility of like action by other European powers, which may foresee a crisis for the Huerta government, commanded first attention.

Advices from Mexico City, indicated that the Mexican deputies, for whose safety the American government had made representations were still in jail, but, according to Huerta, in no danger.

President Wilson and Secretary Daniels are both said to be in favor of a three-battleship program for this year's naval appropriation bill and a two-ship program thereafter.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Copies of a proclamation by Provisional President Huerta announcing himself as dictator over Mexico were received at the state department today and considered at the cabinet meeting at the White House.

Huerta declared suspended that provision of the constitution which grants immunity from arrest to members of the Mexican congress and announced that he will from time to time issue executive decrees because of the dissolution of congress.

Huerta's decree dated October 11, says in part:

"In view of the fact that the chambers of deputies and senators of the congress of the union have been dissolved and inhabitated to perform their functions, and in view of the powers which I hold in the department of governance, according to the decree of October 11 this year, I have seen fit to decree that article one, the constitutional exemption from arrest and judicial action, which the citizens which form the twenty-sixth congress of the union enjoyed in view of their functions, is hereby repealed and consequently they are subject to the jurisdiction of the tribunals corresponding to the case in the event that they are guilty of any crime or offense.

In a decree under date of October 10, Huerta declares that "until the people elect new magistrates who shall take over the legislative powers and in the belief that the government should count on all the necessary facilities to face the situation and re-establish the constitutional order, as in its purpose since October 26 has been set as a date for election of deputies and senators. Victoriano Huerta constitutional president ad interim, has seen fit to decree these articles of decree:

Article One. The judicial power of the federation shall continue in its functions within the limits set by the constitution of the republic and the decree of the executive of October 10 of this month, and such others as shall be issued by him.

Article Two. The executive power of the union confers the powers conferred on him by the constitution and assumes furthermore the departments of governance, finance and war only for the time absolutely necessary for the reestablishment of legislative power.

"In the meantime the executive takes on himself the powers granted by the constitution in the aforementioned departments and will make use of them by issuing decrees, which shall be observed generally and which he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Article Three. The executive of the union will render an accounting to the legislative power of the use which he makes of the powers which he assumed by means of this decree as soon as this is in function."

(Signed) "VICTORIANO HUERTA."

The Mexican situation took up so much time at the cabinet meeting that the naval program was not reached for discussion and it was agreed that President Wilson would take the subject up with each member individually.

None of the secretaries would comment on Huerta's decree assuming the powers of government, further than to characterize it as "very interesting."

## CHILDS FRICK WEDS A BALTIMORE GIRL

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 14.—(Childs Frick, son of Henry C. Frick of Pittsburgh and New York and Miss Frances Shoemaker Dixon, daughter of the late Isaac H. Dixon of Baltimore were married at Old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church here today in the presence of a fashionable as-

semblage of guests from New York, Boston, Pittsburg and Baltimore. Miss Helen C. Frick, sister of the groom, was maid of honor and Howard Phillips of New York attended Mr. Frick as best man.

## SPENCER TELLS OF MORE CRIMES

Forged Checks in Many Cities Killed Negro With a Hammer.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Henry Spencer, who has confessed to a score of murders, today added the admission of another killing to his long list in Chicago, St. Louis and other cities.

Spencer was asked if he had ever killed a negro. He replied:

"Yes, I banged one on the head with a hammer in an alley back of a saloon at South State and West Polk streets a couple of years ago."

The prisoner told the police that in robbing a house he always looked for a bank or check book, as he regarded them as valuable assets in his line of business.

"I used to cash a lot of checks," he said. "I would go into the best store in town, make a small purchase and give one of these checks in payment and pocket the change. I cashed a lot of these checks in Chicago, St. Louis and other cities."

## PASSENGERS IN BAD CONDITION

Volturro Survivors Scratched and Bruised—Many With Clothing Torn Off.

Paris, Oct. 14.—Many of the survivors of the Volturro showed signs of violence, according to passengers of the Touraine arriving in Paris today. One woman bore scratches and bruises all over her body which she received during the struggle to get places in the boats. A child arrived on board the Touraine completely naked. Most of the survivors had little clothing and what they had was torn.

One of the most striking facts, according to the passengers of the Touraine, was the arrival of children from the Volturro apparently not belonging to anyone and seeming to have been completely left to take care of themselves by their parents.

Men Rush to Boats.

According to Captain Trant of the Devonian there was some attempt on the part of the male passengers of the Volturro to rush to the rescuing boats when they reached the vessel's side and the captain and officers of the Volturro did work in keeping them under control.

When the Devonian departed from the scene, Captain Trant says the fire on the Volturro was making progress toward the after part of the vessel.

Captain Trant says the pitiful screams for help uttered by the passengers of the Volturro made "the night hideous" to the would be rescuers, who were unable to reach them. The first survivor to reach the Devonian was a man who had jumped into the boiling sea and had managed to get near the liner. He was taken out of the water unconscious.

As soon as it was possible for the Devonian to launch boats and proceed to the Volturro, the women and children were removed first. They were swung along in coal baskets and lowered to the boats.

Dutch Crew Cowardly.

London, Oct. 14.—"The crew of the Volturro, most of whom were Dutch, behaved in a cowardly manner and were brutal to the passengers," is the verdict of most of the thirty survivors of the Volturro who arrived at Gravesend on board the Minneapolis this evening.

All the survivors are men, Russians, Hungarians and Poles. They are to proceed to their destination on board the Olympic tomorrow.

"We're lost on every point in the legal contest to prevent the referendum vote."

## OHIO TO VOTE ON LIQUOR QUESTION

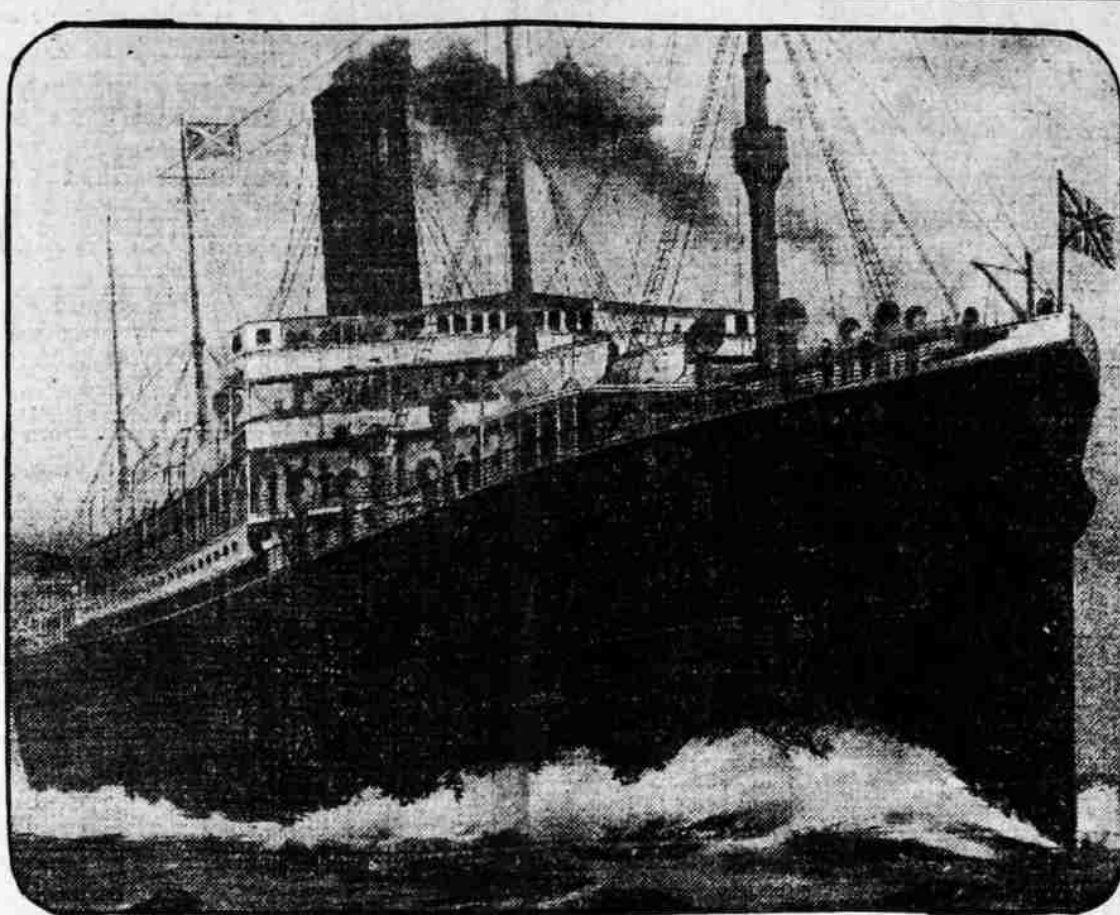
Columbus, O., Oct. 14.—Ohio will vote at the coming November election on the question of whether liquor may be shipped into "dry territory." The supreme court today affirmed the judgments of the lower courts which had refused to enjoin the secretary of state from placing on the ballots a bill initiated by the last legislature under the new referendum law which would prohibit the shipment of liquor into dry counties and which limits to one quart the amount of liquor any one person may have in his possession in counties where the option laws prevail.

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## SAILORS' UNION TO VOTE.

London, Oct. 14.—The executive council of the National Sailors and Firemen's union, at an emergency meeting today, decided to take a ballot of members of the union on the question whether they were prepared to refuse after May 1, 1914, to ship on board any ocean-going craft not equipped with wireless.

## HERE'S VOLTURNO, ILL-FATED IMMIGRANT SHIP LOST IN ATLANTIC



The picture shows the steamship Volturro of the Uranium Line, which was burned at sea in a gale with heavy loss of life. The steamer had on board 657 persons, mostly immigrants. There were 640 steerage passengers.

## KIDNAPED WIVES ARE AT LIBERTY

President of United Mine Workers Takes Them to Trinidad in Auto.

Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 14.—The two miners' wives kidnaped yesterday and held prisoners in the coal mine strikers' camp at Ludlow, are at liberty today, having been brought to Trinidad in an automobile by John McEneaney, president of district 15, United Mine Workers.

Frank J. Hayes, international vice president of the United Mine Workers, today denied that state officers had ordered him personally to produce the women.

Eighteen deputy sheriffs were seized this afternoon by strikers as they were about to board a special train for Ludlow, held captive at union headquarters.

## AMERICANS ARE SHOT BY REBELS

Party Leaving Torreon for Border Attacked—One Killed, Three Missing.

El Paso, Oct. 14.—F. B. Ellis of Cripple Creek, Colo., arrived in Juarez today from Torreon. He says his brother, Joe Ellis, was killed by Mexican rebels last Tuesday while a party of Americans was leaving Torreon for the border. F. B. Ellis was shot in the arm.

Three others of the party are missing. They are J. M. Parsons, Wichita, Kan.; L. M. White, Butte, Mont.; and A. T. Stevens, Sacramento, Cal.

The party had reached a point about half way between Torreon and El Oro when a body of Mexicans in uniform, who claimed to be rebels, attacked the Americans. Joe Ellis was shot and killed in the beginning of the attack. After making a brief stand the Americans were compelled to flee. F. B. Ellis says he became separated from the others after finding his brother dead and he was unable to trace them after the fight. He thinks they fled and were overtaken by the Mexicans and killed.

## MACKAY SUIT IS PLACED ON FILE

New York, Oct. 14.—Counsel for Mrs. Katherine Ketcham Blake, who recently sued her husband, Dr. Joseph A. Blake, a prominent New York surgeon for separation, obtained a supreme court order today permitting them to file a complaint and summons in Mrs. Blake's \$1,000,000 suit against Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay for alleged alienation of Dr. Blake's affections.

Mrs. Mackay was served with papers in the suit some time ago, but it was not until today that the matter came into court. There had been talk that the suit would be dropped.

## PRINCE LEAVES FOR CHICAGO.

Omaha, Oct. 14.—The Prince of Monaco, who with a party has been for some weeks hunting big game in Wyoming, left Cody today and will go direct to Chicago, arriving there Thursday, according to a telegram received today from L. W. Wakeley, general passenger agent of the Chi-

## BUSINESS MEN APPROVE BILL

National Chamber of Commerce Regards Currency Measure as Necessary.

VOTE CAST 303 TO 17

Seven Recommendations for Improving Act Meet Favor of Majority.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 14.—The constituent members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, including local chambers of commerce, boards of trade, commercial clubs and national trade organizations in all parts of the country, has approved by referendum vote the re-formation of its banking and currency committee on the Owen-Glass currency bill now pending in congress.

The board of directors of the chamber, in session here, completed the canvass of ballots today and found the sentiment of the business men's organization strongly in favor of the report of the committee, the vote cast being 303 for and 17 against.

The committee, in its report, which was made the basis of the referendum, stated:

"It regards the measure as a piece of constructive legislation and believes it embodies in a large degree elements necessary to provide the nation with a safe currency and banking system. In view of the fact that the framers of the original act, friendly criticism and suggestions, we are prompted to point out wherein the proposed act may be materially improved and strengthened."

In accordance with this statement, seven recommendations were submitted for separate vote. All these have been approved by large majorities. The separate recommendations are as follows:

Amendments Submitted.

"One, in favor of the increase of the federal reserve board to nine members, the two additional members to be chosen by the original seven members, subject to the approval of the president; the compensation of the governor and vice governor to be fixed by the board itself."

"Two, the creation of the federal reserve council to be elected by the regional reserve banks; the president and vice president of the council to reside in Washington and to sit at meetings of the federal reserve board but without vote; their salaries to be fixed and paid by the banks."

"Three, that in the creation of the new system of regional reserve banks a beginning be made with the present central reserve cities (three in number) the number to be increased gradually by the federal reserve boards as in their judgment conditions warrant."

"Four, concerning note issues: That restriction of the issues of federal reserve notes to \$500,000,000 be eliminated; that interest on federal reserve notes be eliminated; that it be made unlawful for any federal reserve bank to pay out any notes but its own, the notes issued being given an identifying number."

"Five, that federal reserve notes should not be obligations of the government but should be guaranteed by the United States and that they shall be redeemable by federal reserve banks and not at the treasury of the United States."

"Six, that federal reserve banks mutually guarantee the federal reserve notes by providing that said notes shall become a first and permanent lien on the combined assets of federal reserve banks."

"Seven, that the reserve requirements of the Owen-Glass bill be modified and reduced for both country banks and banks in reserve cities."

The board of directors has requested an opportunity to be heard before the senate committee for the purpose of presenting the opinions recorded.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Four important details of the administration currency bill were assailed today before the senate banking committee by the so-called country bankers' delegation appointed by the recent Boston convention of the American Bankers' association. McLean Tilton of Pitt City, Ala., W. B. Harrison of Oklahoma, and George Woodruff of Joliet, Ill., were heard.

Provisions for the retirement of the present circulation based on United States bonds; enforcing the segregation of capital and deposits in national banks maintaining savings bank departments; creating the proposed federal reserve banks as national clearing houses, without the power to charge for the collection of out-of-town checks, and forbidding the deposit of reserves in large cities were attacked by the delegation.

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## CURRENCY BILL IS ASSAILED

Country Bankers Before Senate Committee Attack Four Important Details of Measure.

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Reynolds Opposes Bill.

New York, Oct. 14.—Opposition to fundamental features of the Glass-Owen currency bill, now before congress, was expressed today by Arthur Reynolds, president of the Des Moines National bank and president of the American Banking association.

Speaking on the "mobilization of reserves," before the second national conference on currency reform, held under the auspices of the New York Academy of Political Science, Mr. Reynolds advocated the establishment of a central bank, as opposed to the twelve regional reserve associations provided in the Glass-Owen bill.

Article One. That the secretary of state, a full statement of his receipts and other monetary transactions involved in his gubernatorial campaign.

Article two, that he admitted perjury in his statement to the secretary of state relative to his campaign receipts and expenditures.

Article three, that he bribed witnesses to withhold testimony from the legislative committee which investigated his expenditures and receipts.

Article four, that he suppressed evidence by means of threats to keep witnesses from testifying from the legislative committee.

Article five, that he prevented and dissuaded Frederick L. Colwell from attending under subpoena the sessions of the investigating committee.

Article six, that he committed larceny in speculating in stocks with money and checks contributed for his campaign.

Article seven, that as governor he threatened to use his official influence to affect the current prices of securities in New York stock exchanges in some of which securities he was at the time interested.

The proposed amendment asserts that William Sulzer "wrongfully and wilfully attempted to incite and procure Louis A. Sarecky, Frederick L. Colwell, Melville D. Fuller, Duane W. Peck and Henry Morgenthau to commit perjury and to give false testimony" before the Fawcett investigating committee.

Article four as it now stands does not mention either Peck or Morgenthau and merely sets forth that Sulzer "practiced deceit and fraud and used threats and menaces with intent to prevent said committee from procuring the attendance and testimony of Sarecky, Colwell and Fuller."

Stanchfield Amendment.

The proposed amendment was presented by Attorney John B. Stanchfield who argued for an hour that the court had a right to amend the article. Judge D. Cady Herrick, for the defense, opposed this argument at the afternoon session.

"I do not mean," said Stanchfield, "to argue here that this tribunal possesses the power to amend these charges in such a way as to be necessary to controvert or twist this tribunal into an impeaching body. I concede with the utmost frankness that the assembly alone is the impeaching power of this state. This by no means precludes this court from amending the impeachment so long as the amendment is not unjust to the respondent."

"If, with this motion in view, the respondent feels now that he wishes in person to make answer from the witness stand, or if he feels now, in the light of that charge, that there is other testimony he desires to produce to meet the accusations, the door is open and there is no objection raised by managers of this trial."

Emphasizes Article Four.

Mr. Stanchfield emphasized that Article Four, as it now stands, charges Sulzer with a misdemeanor, whereas, he maintained, the testimony of Peck and Morgenthau showed he was guilty of attempted subornation of perjury a felony.

## ENGLISH GOLFER WINS

Chantilly, France, Oct. 14.—George Duncan, an English golfer, well known in the United States, today won the French open golf championship. He made the four rounds of the 18-hole course in 304 strokes. H. Sierlock, another Englishman, was second with a score of 309.

## CHIEF CLERK IS UNDER ARREST

Eagle Pass, Oct. 14.—Venancio Cardenas, chief clerk to United States Commissioner Bennett, is in custody of the Mexican federal authorities in Tlaxcala, charged with uttering "seditious phrases calculated to increase hatred against Provisional President Huerta."

Mr. Bennett went to the Mexican side today and made a personal request to General Maas that the clerk be released, but his request was refused. Cardenas is a Mexican.

## LONG ARGUMENTS IN SULZER CASE

Constitutional Objections to Be Taken Up Before Verdict Is Reached.

## EIGHT CHARGES MADE

Perjury, Bribery, Suppression of Evidence, Larceny and Corrupt Methods.

Albany, Oct. 14.—A motion to amend article 4 of the impeachment charges against Governor Sulzer so as to include the testimony of Ambassador Henry Morgenthau and Superintendent of Public Works Duane W. Peck, was presented by the impeachment managers at the reopening of the trial of the governor today.

No action was suggested in regard to the testimony of Allan A. Ryan. It was explained that the evidence which he gave only could be considered as corroborative of other charges in the impeachment articles unless a new article should be added. This would have to be done by the assembly.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Indications today were that the high court of impeachment which is trying Governor Sulzer might not reach a verdict before tomorrow and possibly later.

Lengthy arguments beginning at 10:30 o'clock this morning, dealt with the question whether the testimony of Duane W. Peck, Allan A. Ryan and Henry L. Morgenthau would be considered as parts of articles four, of the impeachment charges, or merely as corroborative evidence, and whether the testimony should be embodied in an amendment to the articles.

Having disposed of this question, the court planned to take up the constitutional objections of counsel for the defense to the various articles.

The substance of the eight articles voted against the governor by the assembly follows:

Article one, that he filed with the secretary of state a full statement of his receipts and other monetary transactions involved in his gubernatorial campaign.

Article two, that he admitted perjury in his statement to the secretary of state relative to his campaign receipts and expenditures.

Article three, that he bribed witnesses to withhold testimony from the legislative committee which investigated his expenditures and receipts.

Article four, that he suppressed evidence by means of threats to keep witnesses from testifying from the legislative committee.

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